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  ## Impact of emerging semiconductor technology on transportation vehicles in the year 2000

  Bansal, S.;
  Vehicle Navigation and Information Systems Conference, 1991
  Volume: 2
  Publication Year: 1991 , Page(s): 371 - 376

  IEEE Conferences

  AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF (336 KB)

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  ## Iris compression for cryptographically secure person identification

  Schonberg, D.; Kirovski, D.;
  Data Compression Conference, 2004. Proceedings. DCC 2004
  Digital Object Identifier: 10.1109/DCC.2004.1281491
  Publication Year: 2004 , Page(s): 459 - 468

  IEEE Conferences

  AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF (3414 KB)

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  ## Using ocean observing systems data in K-12 classrooms: proceedings from a workshop exploring the merit and feasibility of developing a National Ocean Observing Systems (NOOS) education product

  McDonnell, J.; Hotaling, L.; Matsumoto, G.I.; Parsons, C.; Meeson, B.; Bell, R.;
  OCEANS, 2005. Proceedings of MTS/IEEE
  Digital Object Identifier: 10.1109/OCEANS.2005.1640161
  Publication Year: 2005 , Page(s): 2590 - 2596 Vol. 3

  IEEE Conferences

  AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF (448 KB)

Ocean engineers and scientists are transforming the way we experience and understand the ocean through the Integrated Ocean Observing Systems (IOOS). For the first time, there will be continuous, sustained, near-real time, multidimensional data available from the oceans, collected both from within the oceans using sensors systems and above using remote sensing methodologies. These data make possible inquiry-driven questions concerning the dynamic nature of the ocean's physical, biological and chemical characteristics in both time and space. These data provide unique and meaningful access to the ocean for a broad range of users. One major expected user group is K-12 educators and their students, who will be able to explore and utilize data and information from coastal observing systems in real time from the classroom. The National Science Foundation (NSF) sponsored Center for Ocean Science Education Excellence-Mid Atlantic or COSEE-MA, is focused on coastal observing systems and the development of products and services that bring real time data to a broad range of user groups. COSEE-MA currently partners with a broad range of stakeholders to explore the development of lesson plans and resources that use observing data in meaningful ways that promote science inquiry in the classroom. In this session, we will discuss the results of a July 2005 workshop sponsored by the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute (MBARI), the Monterey Bay Aquarium (MBA), the Center for Ocean Science Education Excellence-Mid Atlantic (COSEE-MA), and Ocean.US to explore the merit and feasibility of developing a national ocean observing systems (NOOS) education product. Read More»

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Progressive result generation for multi-criteria decision support queries

Raghavan, V.; Rundensteiner, E.A.;
Data Engineering (ICDE), 2010 IEEE 26th International Conference on
Digital Object Identifier: 10.1109/ICDE.2010.5447928
Publication Year: 2010 , Page(s): 733 - 744

IEEE Conferences

AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF (1264 KB)

Multi-criteria decision support (MCDS) is crucial in many business and web applications such as web searches, B2B portals and on-line commerce. Such MCDS applications need to report results early; as soon as they are being generated so that they can react and formulate competitive decisions in near real-time. The ease in expressing user preferences in web-based applications has made Pareto-optimal (skyline) queries a popular class of MCDS queries. However, state-of-the-art techniques either focus on handling skylines on single input sets (i.e., no joins) or do not tackle the challenge of producing progressive early output results. In this work, we propose a progressive query evaluation framework ProgXe that transforms the execution of queries involving skyline over joins to be non-blocking, i.e., to be progressively generating results early and often. In ProgXe the query processing (join, mapping and skyline) is conducted at multiple levels of abstraction, thereby exploiting the knowledge gained from both input as well as mapped output spaces. This knowledge enables us to identify and reason about abstract-level relationships to guarantee correctness of early output. It also provides optimization opportunities previously missed by current techniques. To further optimize ProgXe, we incorporate an ordering technique that optimizes the rate at which results are reported by translating the optimization of tuple-level processing into a job-sequencing problem. Our experimental study over a wide variety of data sets demonstrates the superiority of our approach over state-of-the-art techniques. Read More»

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Digital photography: a farewell to "cheese"

McCandless, M.;
Intelligent Systems and their Applications, IEEE
Volume: 13 , Issue: 2
Digital Object Identifier: 10.1109/5254.671085
Publication Year: 1998 , Page(s): 16 - 17

IEEE Journals

AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF (328 KB)

Quick
Abstract

Although professional photographers have long been using digital acquisition, storage, and manipulation technology, it has been too costly for most personal use. But recent technological improvements have changed all that, and perhaps more important, the Web represents a large test market, willing and able to tolerate, at least initially, lower-quality digital images. The first channel for converting photos into digital form was Eastman Kodak's Photo CD system, introduced in 1992. Photo CD lets users develop film onto a computer-readable compact disk instead of paper. Each photo is encoded at five separate quality levels, from low-resolution thumbnail to high-resolution poster, enabling each CD to hold up to 100 photos. Since Photo CD's arrival, other technologies for translating from atoms to bits and vice versa have appeared. Photospecialized scanners will scan negatives, prints, or slides, producing digital images that photo-quality printers then can print. While the quality of digital development still can't match paper-based developing, ink-jet color printers are rapidly improving in quality and dropping in price. For example, Epson offers the Stylus Photo, sporting near-photo-quality images at 720 dots per inch and selling for just under \$400, while Hewlett-Packard offers the comparable Photosmart printer Read More»

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EyeCerts

AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF (2120 KB)

Quick
Abstract

In this paper, we propose EyeCerts, a biometric system for the identification of people which achieves offline verification of certified, cryptographically secure documents. An EyeCert is a printed document which certifies the association of content on the document with a biometric feature-a compressed version of a human iris in this work. The system is highly cost-effective since it does not require high complexity, hard-to-replicate printing technologies. Further, the device used to verify an EyeCert is inexpensive, estimated to have approximately the same cost as an off-the-shelf iris-scanning camera. As a central component of the EyeCert system, we present an iris analysis technique that aims to extract and compress the unique features of a given iris with a discrimination criterion using limited storage. The compressed features should be at maximal distance with respect to a reference iris image database. The iris analysis algorithm performs several steps in three main phases: 1) the algorithm detects the human iris by using a new model which is able to compensate for the noise introduced by the surrounding eyelashes and eyelids, 2) it converts the isolated iris using a modified Fourier-Mellin transform into a standard domain where the common radial patterns of the human iris are concisely represented, and 3) it optimally selects, aligns, and near-optimally compresses the most distinctive transform coefficients for each individual user. Using a low-quality imaging system (sub-U.S.\$100), a χ^2 error distribution model, and assuming a fixed false negatives rate of 5%, EyeCert caused false positives at rates better than 10^{-5} and as low as 10^{-30} for certain users. Read More»

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Efficient time-domain solutions using nodal state variables

IEEE Journals

AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF (624 KB)

Quick View
Abstract

A method for numerically integrating differential equations, which permits the user to select an integration step without regard to the time constants of the system, is presented. This results in greatly increased numerical efficiency for systems with a wide range of time constants. The method has the further advantage of not being limited to normal form equations or even to first-order equations. The node voltages (and their integrals) thus form a convenient set of state variables. The method consists of formulating and solving the nodal equations at a set of uniformly spaced points in the frequency domain. A simple Laplace transform inversion scheme is used to convert this frequency-domain data to time-domain data. Near-optimal ordering of the nodal equations, together 'with a Gaussian elimination scheme that performs nonzero operations, only results in efficient operation. A simple numerical example is presented to demonstrate the manner in which the parameters of the method control error. Read More»

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Author

- Kirovski, D. (2)
- Schonberg, D. (2)
- Bell, R. (1)
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Publication Title

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- ☐ Circuit Theory, IEEE Transactions on (1)

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- ☐ Information Forensics and Security, IEEE Transactions on (1)

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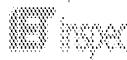
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